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THE POPE HE LEADS A HAPPY LIFE.

The Pope he leads a happy life,
He knows no care of marriage strife,
He drinks the best of Rhenish wine,
I would the Pope's gay lot were mine:
But yet all happy's not his life,
He loves no maid, nor wedded wife,
Nor child hath he to cheer his hope,
I would not wish to be the Pope.

The Sultan better pleases me,
He lives a life of jollity,
Has wives as many as he will,
I would the Sultan's throne then fill:
But yet he's not a happy man,
He must obey the Alcoran,
And dares not taste one drop of wine,
I would not that his fate were mine.

So here I take my lowly stand,
I'll drink my own my native land,
I'll kiss my mistress' lip divine,
And drink the best of Rhenish wine:
And when my maid kiss'd me,
I'll fancy I the Sultan be;
And when my cheery glass I tope,
I'll fancy that I am the Pope.

THE BEST NATURED MAN IN THE WORLD.

The following amusing soliloquy of Mr. Lenter Salix, is from that inimitable work, "Charcoal Sketches," by Joseph C. Neal:

The last time Salix was seen in the busy haunts of men, he looked the very incarnation of gloom and despair. His very coat had gone to retrieve his necessities, and he wandered slowly and abjectedly about, relieving the workings of his perturbed spirit by kicking whatever fell in his way.

"I'm done," soliloquized he; "partnership between me and good nature is this day dissolved, and all persons indebted will please settle with the undersigned, who is alone authorized. Yes, there's a good many indebted, and its high time to dissolve, when your partner has all the goods and spent all the money. Once I had a little shop—ah! was'nt it nice?—plenty of goods and plenty of business. But then comes one troop of fellows, and they wanted tick—I'm so good natured; then comes another set of chaps, who did'nt let bashfulness stand in their way a minute; they sailed a good deal nearer the wind, and wanted to borrow money—I'm so good natured; and more asked me to go their security. These fellows were always very particular friends of mine, and got what they asked for; but I was a very particular friend of theirs, and could'nt get it back. It was one of the good rules that won't work both ways; and I somehow or other, was at the wrong end of it; it would'nt work my way at all. There's few rules that will, barring subtraction, and division, and alligation; nor fo ks alligated against me that I would'nt come to no good. All the cypherin' I ever could do, made more come to little, and little come to less; and yet, as I said afore, had a good many assistants too.

"Business kept pretty fair; but I was n't cured. Because I was good natured I had to go with 'em frolicking, tea partying, excursioning, and for the same reason, I was always appointed treasurer to make the distribution, when there was'nt a cent of surplus revenue in the treasury, but my own. It was my job to pay all the bills. Yes, it was always 'Salix, you know me'—'Salix, pony up at the bar, and lend us a levy'—'Salix always shells out like a gentleman.' Oh! to be sure, and why not?—now I'm shelled out myself—first out of my shop by old *venditioni exponas*, at the State House—old *fieri fashius* to me directed. But they did'nt direct him soon enough, for he only got the fixtures. The goods had gone outson a bust long before I busted. Next, I was shelled out of my boarding house; and now," (with a lugubrious glance at his shirt and pantaloons) "I'm nearly shelled out of my clothes. It's a good thing they can't easy shell me out of my skin, or they would, and let me catch my death of cold. I'm a mere shell fish—an oyster with the kivers off.

"But it's always so—when I was a little boy they coaxed all my pennies out of me; coaxed me to take all the jawings, and all the hidings, and to go in to all sorts of scrapes, and precious scraps they used to be. I wonder if there is'nt two kinds of people—one kind that's made to chaw up t'other kind, and t'other kind that's made to be chawed up by one kind? —cat kind of people and mouse kind of people? I guess there is—I'm very much mouse myself.

"What I want to know is, what's to become of me—I've spent all I had in getting my eddication. Learnin' they say, is better than houses and lands. I wonder if any body would swap some houses and lands with me for mine? I'd go it even and ask no boot. They should have it at prime cost; but they won't; and I begin to be afraid I'll have to get married, or list in the marines. That's what most of people do when they have nothing to do."

SLAVERY IN RUSSIA.

The European correspondent of the N. Y. American, in describing the Russian peasantry, thus speaks of the condition of the subjects of the Czar, the slaves of the soil:

"We passed through numerous villages of peasants who belong to the various estates. These villages are composed of rough log huts, thatched with straw, and are all situated on one long street, sometimes a mile in length. Some estates have a population of a hundred thousand serfs, who belong to the soil and work the ground either for their masters or for themselves. In the latter case, they have commuted their services for a specific sum per annum in money, seldom over $5 per head. The income of many of the feudal lords is immense, though sometimes, when a succession of short crops produces a dearth, the lord of the soil is bound to purchase and transport from a distance the means of subsistence for those serfs and their families who have not commuted their time. In order to give you an idea of the wealth of some of these nobility, I will mention one of them. Prince Cheremeteif owns 180,000 male slaves. (the females of the family are never counted.) All his male slaves pay him a capitation of ten rubles, (two dollars) and all they can earn beyond is their own. Some of his slaves, as well as those belonging to other nobles, have acquired immense wealth by turning their attention to traffic in the Bazaars; but as slaves, they can never belong to the caste of Merchants, nor aspire to any employment under Government, neither can their children. They also are slaves, and either they or their parents could be sent back to work upon the estate at the will of their masters, unless they may have commuted for life."

A Young physician having tried in vain to get into practice, at last fell upon the following expedient to set the ball to rolling. He sprang upon his horse once a day and drove at full speed through the village. After an absence of an hour he would return and carry away with him some of his instruments—thinking if he could impress his neighbors with the opinion that he had practice, they would begin to place confidence in his ability. A wag, who more than suspected the deceit which he was practising, determined to know the truth. He accordingly kept his horse in readiness, and on the next time that the doctor galloped by his door, sprang on his steed and placed himself on the young gentleman's trail. The doctor saw the man following at his heels, but did not, at first, evince any uneasiness. At length, however, he thought it advisable to turn down a narrow lane. The pursuer followed on like an evil genius, but the doctor was not discouraged, as another road lay at a short distance ahead of him; down which he turned. The other kept close at his heels, and the doctor grew impatient to return home. There was no house by the way, at which he could afford any pretext for stopping. In the mean time, his saddle bags were with him, and he was otherwise equipped for business, so that he could not return, in the face of his neighbor, without exposing the secrets of the trade in the most palpable manner. Every bound of his steed carried him father from his home; and the shades of night began to fall on hill and lower. Still the sound of horse's hoofs were thundering in his rear—he was driven to his wit's end. But just as he turned the angle of a wood, he heard a low moan. A man lay prostrate near the fence of a meadow, and blood gushed from a fearful wound in his arm. He had cut an artery with his scythe, and was in danger of immediate dissolution. The young doctor sprang from his horse and staunched the wound. Bandages were applied, and life was saved. The pursuer had also thrown himself from his horse, and as the physician tied the last bandage, he looked up in his face, and said "How lucky, neighbor, that I was able to arrive just in time."

The wondering spectator was silent with awe, and after assisting the wounded man home, he told such a miraculous tale to the wondering villagers, as secured to the young physician a reputation not only for skill but also for super-natural prescience. Thus did the merest accident contribute more to his advancement than years of studious toil could have done; and the impertinent curiosity of a waggish neighbor opened for him a path to business which the most influential patronage might never have been able to provide for him.

In the galleries at Versailles among the sculpture is the statue of Joan of Arc, recently finished by the Princess Marie D'Orleans, daughter of Louis Philippe and sister to the Prince de Joinville who lately passed through the United states. Female Sculptors are rare; Lady Damer is the only British artist of the kind.

In the above statue, which has been finished about one year, instead of representing the gallant maid in the traditional dress of casque and feather and with a countenance of scorn as well as enthusiasm, stands with her drooped head uncovered—the rich hair being simply divided on either side her face, and her features, though resolute in expression, thoughtful even to deep melancholy. There is something, too, very delicate and just in her attitude. Instead of brandishing her sword like a well practised Amazon, La Pucelle here holds it unsheathed and point downwards, clasping it with a man's courage, but a woman's inexperience. The execution of the details of this statue is very good and masterly.

As a companion to this statue, which is the gem of the galleries, the princess has nearly finished one of Charlotte Cordlay, the murderer of Murat. The citizen king has bestowed upon his children a noble education, and their ntaural and powerful talents prove them to have been worthy recipients of it.

A Woman killed by a Lion.—In the manageric at Cassel, a lion that showed an astonishing degree of tameness toward the woman that had the care of him. This went so far that the woman, in order to amuse the company that came to see the animal, would often rashly place, not only her hand, but even her head between his ponderous jaws. She had frequently performed this experiment without suffering any injury; but having once introduced her head into the lion's mouth, the animal made a sudden snap, and killed her on the spot. Undoubtedly, this catastrophe was unintentional on the part of the lion; for probably at the fatal moment the hair of the woman's head irritated the lion's throat, and compelled him to sneeze or cough; at least the supposition seems to be confirmed by what followed: for, as soon as the lion perceived that he had killed his attendant, the good tempered, grateful animal exhibited signs of the deepest melancholy, laid himself down down by the dead body, which he would not suffer to be taken from him, refused to take any food, and in a few days pined himself to death.

Old Etna.—The eruptions of Etna were active and increasing in the end of October. The lava ran down the mountain in a subterranean channel, formed of the ancient consolidated lava, 800 feet long, and over 60 broad, and 15 feet high. Near the crater where it is open to view, it forms a cascade of liquid fire. The mountaineers walk fearlessly over this buried stream of fire, which they discern shining through the crevices beneath their feet. Ashes and stones are vomited up sometimes in clouds to obscure the sky. —The detonations and *Meublemens de terre*, are often heard and felt as far off as Messina. Much destruction is anticipated.

The manner in which the murder of General Bull, of Abbeville, S. C. was detected, illustrates, in a signal degree, the means which Providence adopts to confound and frustrate the contrivances of the wicked. He was murdered by his own negroes, who, after despatching him, placed his foot in the stirrup and caused his horse to drag him a considerable distance, in order to produce the impression that he had been thrown and thus killed. But, in their consternation at their own wickedness, they placed the *right* foot in the *left* stirrup, and the weight of the body broke the stirrup leather. Thus affording conclusive evidence that he could not have met his death from falling from his horse and being dragged over the ground.

Every man should carefully examine the character of his dislikes towards certain individuals, and see if he be not thinking wrong instead of their acting wrong.

The Lady of the first Governor of Vermont—An Authentic Anecdote.—Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor of Vermont, who was a plain farmer, alike remarkable for strong native powers of mind, and the republican simplicity with which he conducted every thing in his public duties, and his domestic establishment, was once visited by a party of travelling fashionables from one of our cities. When the hour of dinner arrived, Mrs. Chittenden, to the astonishment of the lady guests, went out and blew a tin horn for the workmen, who soon arrived, when to the still greater surprise, and even horror of these fair cits, the whole company, governor, his lady, guests, workmen and all, were invited to sit down to the substantial meal which had been provided for the occasion. After the dinner was over and the ladies were left by themselves, one of the guests thought she would gently take Mrs. Chittenden to task for this monstrous violation of the rules of city gentility, to which she had been, as they thought, so uncourteously made a victim.

"You do not *generally* sit down to the same table with your workmen I suppose, Mrs. Chittenden?" she commenced.

"Why," replied the governor's lady whose quick wit instantly appreciated the drift of the other, "why, I am almost ashamed to say we generally have, but I intend soon to amend in this particular. I was telling the governor this morning, that it was an absolute shame that the workmen, who did all the hard labor, should fare no better than we, who sit so much of the time in the house earning little or nothing, and I am determined, hereafter, to set two tables—the first and best for the workmen, and the last and poorest for the governor and myself."

[*Green Mountain Emporium.*

Letter from an American in France—French Currency.

Paris, August, 1838.

The hard money government of France has often been quoted in the United States as a pattern of safety and convenience to be adopted there. Besides, however, the lesson which is being taught the world by Frenchmen themselves in their late and multiplying measures for establishing a more extended paper currency by the institution of banks upon very much the same principles with those existing in the United States, I have, myself, had frequent illustrations of the operation, upon individual convenience, of this hard money currency system here. No bills are issued by the Bank of France of a less* denomination than 500f, say $100. All the remainder of the currency is in gold, silver, and copper. This is all very safe, beyond question. But when we come to the matter of convenience, the story is very different. Eighty dollars, even, in silver, is no small matter for a man to carry in his breeches pocket. If he puts it in the pocket of his coat tail, he is scarcely better accommodated. In the one case he will find his suspenders ready to give out at every step, if his pocket itself does not; and if his trowsers are of thin material, suited to a summer day, he will find himself lucky if a goodly portion of them be not carried away by the burden. In case the coat pocket be resorted to, it will soon give the wearer the appearance of a one-sided, rheumatic, or distorted person; beside, the dangling load will swing to and fro upon him like a dog with a pair of shears suspended upon his tail. And yet 80 dollars is not a large sum for one to desire to have about him in making his excursions through a city, either on business or pleasure. Truly, he may relieve his clothes of the *jog* by having a bag or pouch to carry in his hand. But on a day of questionable weather, the inconvenience of carrying a light umbrella is not small, and, if added to this is a bag of metallic coin, the odds in favor of loosing one or both would not be small.

But why not take gold, which has but little bulk and no great weight in a sum that will answer all ordinary purposes? Sure enough—but then one must buy gold in order to get it, though he may be jaded down with silver, and even in this old country of the metallic currency. This demonstrates that, do all we will, still gold will remain an article of traffic, and not an article of currency exclusively. Take an instance: I have to-day paid for a small purchase made in the Palais Royal, the centre of business transactions; it amounted to 202 francs only, or say 40 dollars. I had but little more than 100 dollars in my pocket, and that consisted mainly of a 500 franc bill; this I handed to the tradesman, and he returned me, of necessity, 300 francs in silver. But I said, don't burden me thus, the weather is oppressively hot, and I have already broken my suspenders once to-day in attempting to carry about me your hevy metal currency. Pray give me gold, if I must have coin. O, yes, he replied, but I must send a few doors distant and buy it for you. I could not avoid the alternative, and the gold was bought, at an expense, it is true, of only fifty-five cents for the $60 that was due me; but aptly illustrating both the inconvenience and expense to common people of a system of hard currency, that is, nevertheless, by no means a system of exclusive hard currency. The man who deals only in hundred dollar operations, and from that up to thousands, feels no inconvenience or expense from such a system, for he is not touched by it at all. But it bears upon the smaller class of dealers—the every day matters, and such as appertain to both that class of individuals and that class of trade which is least able to bear such a tax. I am sure that, reason as one may on the theory of a hard currency, if he would but attend to the conveniences, cheapness and practicable security of a paper currency, even as low as five dollar notes, and contrast it with the inconvenience and expense of a currency much more metallic, as it exists in France, he will be pursuaded that for a people like ours in America, and even for the French people, such a paper currency is far the best, and preferable in every point of view.

It cannot escape observation that the institution whose credit is safe for bills of the denomination of 500 francs must certainly be safe for bills of only 25 or 50 francs each. If a bank can be made to act honestly relative to the former class of bills, certainly it can be made equally honest in regard to bills of the latter class. And hence, more depends upon the men administering any system of banking that may be determined upon than upon the more elements of the system itself.

* A private banking company here issues bills of 250 francs.

REMARKS OF MR. STANLY,

(OF NORTH CAROLINA.)

On the motion for an inquiry into the late Defalcations of Public Officers.

Thursday January 17.

Immediately after Mr. Duncan of Ohio, concluded his remarks, Mr. Petrikin moved the previous question, but at Mr. Stanly's solicitation withdrew it, upon Mr. Stanly's promising to renew it before he sat down.

Mr STANLY then rose and said, he was not about to detain the house as long as the Representative from Ohio had done.

It is now 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, (said he.) We have been consuming time by listening to remarks upon all sorts of subjects. We have had much upon extravagance and economy—a most extravagant oration upon matters and things in general, from the battles of Cæsar and Pompey down to the recent democratic disturbance in Pennsylvania. Yesterday the house adjourned for the gratification of the Representative who had just finished his oration against "Henry Clay," "corporations," "associated wealth," and what in his elegant language he calls "whigery." The house has listened to all this with commendable patience, to the abuse of Whigs, and to the high praises upon the new Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Tappan,) Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Woodbury. I claim the right for a few minutes to reply to part of the speech just delivered. In the remarks I shall make, I will not attempt to answer the arguments of this defender of the administration upon all the matters he referred to; I should consume too much time, and could not avail myself of the same helps. He is so great a favorite at the Treasury Department, he can call on his "Dear Sir," Mr. Woodbury, and get all the information he wishes. If a Whig should apply, as one did at the last session, he would meet with a refusal.

Sir, he has had the utmost liberty, the most unlimited indulgence, yesterday and to-day. I cannot, in courtesy or justice, be denied the right to say a few words upon one subject to which he has alluded; I mean abolition. I shall not discuss this subject, but I wish to call attention to some parts of the gentleman's language in reference to this, and to a celebrated letter written by him when he was a candidate a few months ago.

It will be recollected, Mr. Speaker, that when I called the gentleman to order for irrelevancy when he was reading letters from his "*dear*" Amos and his "*dear*" Levi, showing how many Whigs and how many Democrats were in office in the departments, the Chair decided (Mr. Connor of North Carolina, was occupying the chair at the time) that the gentleman was in order. I submitted most cheerfully to this; and I took the liberty of interrupting the gentleman, and asking him how many abolitionists there were among the democrats in office. To which he replied, with a pompous elevation of tone, and with a confidence which evidently defied contradiction, that they (abolitionists) did not "belong to that family." They were all among the "Federal Whigs," as he calls them. Well, sir, I was glad to hear the assertion made on this floor, and I witnessed with a smile the self-satisfactory whimperings of some slaveholding democrats at this declaration from the Sampson of locofocoism.

But I have the evidence in my possession to drive away this pleasing delusion. This declaration but affords additional evidence of the attempt which the administration party are making to impose upon the Southern people.

But, sir, as far as I can, I will awaken the attention of the people of my district and my state to the doings of their self-constituted democratic friends.

But to the letter, the letter.

I hold in my hand, Mr. Speaker, a letter dated at Montgomery, Hamilton county, Ohio, signed "A. Duncan," in which the writer gives his views of slavery. I wish to read some extracts to the house, and I respectfully solicit the attention of the slaveholding democrats—of the caucus resolution making democrats—to the opinions of their trusty and well-beloved brother in democracy upon the subject of slavery. I want to show them what a democrat in Ohio, who is no abolitionist, thinks of their country and their constituents. Towards the latter part of the letter the writer says:

"There is no man living, perhaps, who is more deadly hostile to slavery than I am. My feelings, my education, the circumstances that have surrounded me through life together with my principles of what I believe to constitute the natural and political rights of man—all conspire to make me abhor it as one of the greatest evils that exists on the face of the earth."

[Mr. Duncan here rose and asked to explain.]

Of course, Mr. Speaker, I will hear him explain, said Mr. S.

Mr. Duncan then said, that when he was asked the question, whether there were any abolition democrats, he meant to say, they did not belong to the Democratic party, particularly in his district and state. The letter was in answer to interrogatories put to him before the election. I can read it, said he, (Cries of No! no!) I will then briefly state the contents.

Here Mr. Stanly said: Mr. Speaker, I cannot consent to yield the floor to allow the gentleman to "state the contents." I will do that for him, sir. I only gave way for explanation. The short extract I have read, sir, ought not to make the gentleman uneasy. It is mild, compared with what follows. But listen attentively, ye exclusive guardians of the South, ye only good democrats, to the declaration, that slavery is one of the greatest evils on the face of the earth, and that this democrat is "deadly hostile" to slavery. The gentleman's uneasiness, I presume, is on account of his Southern friends. They, in North Carolina, as I was told by one of them, denied the authenticity of this letter: yes, sir, they pronounced it a forgery! The people had been taught to believe that Mr. Van Buren had no abolition friends—no friends opposed to slavery. But here, sir, we have, from the pen of the Representative from Hamilton county, O-hi-O, the outpourings of more abuse, more hellish slander, deliberately concocted, on slave owners, than it has ever been my lot to hear from any avowed abolitionist.

Yet, sir, this same abhorrer of slavery, so "deadly hostile" to it, is, of all other democrats, the chosen advocate of the Globe—the chosen champion of this Southern-loving administration. Another extract. I want to give my constituents some information of the opinions of this personal and political friend of Martin Van Buren. The letter say, in continuation:

"Yes, greater in its moral effects and corrupting tendencies than all other human evils put together. It is not only a moral and political evil within itself or intrinsically so of the darkest and most damning character, but in all its bearings and effects calculated to produce the most fatal effects on both the moral and the political institutions of our country.'

[Here Mr. Duncan asked leave to explain again. Mr. Stanly yielded for explanation; and Mr. Duncan said he was "not an abolitionist; and any individual or any newspaper that floats on the breeze, that said he was an abolitionist, was a vile calumniator."]

[Here Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, rose, and called on the Speaker to enforce the rules, and see that a gentleman who was occupying the floor should not be thus frequently interrupted.]

Mr. Stanly continued. I have yielded the floor with pleasure to hear any explanations, but not to hear speeches of defence. I must insist upon my right to the floor, and will not again be interrupted for speeches of this character.

Sir, I am not acquainted with the kind of newspapers to which the gentleman refers. I have never seen any that floated on the breeze that charged him with being an abolitionist. Sir, it would better become the assumed gallantry of the distinguished democrat from Hamilton county, O-hi-o, who carries a rifle for personal defence, to wait until he is charged with being an abolitionist, before he throws out such bold denunciation. I have not charged him, and do not now charge him, with being an abolitionist. I am willing to admit that he and his newly elected Senator (Mr. Tappan) whom he has bepraised "as sound a democrat, and as pure a patriot, as ever honored the names; and, withall, of the first order of talents, and of the most unexceptionable deportment!" are neither of them abolitionists. I am willing to admit that they are both as good friends of the South as any Van Buren caucus democrats, who voted on the resolutions of the 12th of December last.

I will take this letter as proof of their affection for the south; or, if he pleases, I will take the reputed declaration of this "democrat and patriot," (Mr. Tappan,) about the time of the Southampton insurrection, as proof of his "sound democracy and pure patriotism."*

I am willing, I say, sir, to believe they are not abolitionists. I do not know what significance they attach to the words democrat and abolitionist. But, sir, I charge him with being the author of this letter, and he cannot deny that. I charge it in the presence and hearing of my democratic or Van Buren colleagues, and wish them no longer to consider this a forgery.

But to the letter. The gentleman told us that he dealt in figures, and from this letter I can prove that he does deal as largely in figures of imagination as any member on this floor. Hear a little more from this patent democrat, this herald of anti-abolition, of Tappan democracy. Hear a little more what he says about slavery.

"It is an evil that has, does now, and will in all time to come while it exists, involve in it, as well in its *present* possession as in its future operations, *crime, fraud, theft, robbery, murder*, and *death*. For the truth of what I say, as to its present effects upon the institutions of our country, I have only to refer you to a view of the slave states of our Union, and a comparison between the relative condition of the improvements of them and the free states. You see the free states happy and flourishing, to the admiration and astonishment of all who see them. Pub-

* Mr. Tappan said, if a man was such a fool as to keep a fellow-being in bondage, the slave has an undoubted right to cut the throat of his master. And if his son should go into Virginia, to assist the whites in such a contest, he would disinherit him!

he improvements and private property are swept and head and head in the race, while on the other hand, poverty, lean and hungry sterility, and squalid wretchedness, seem to cover the face of the land in many parts where slave institutions have a residence."

Would to God, sir, that those who entertain such opinions could go into my district, or into yours! How different would be their opinions could they visit the western part of our own North Carolina—one of the most beautiful and prosperous, though almost unknown, parts of the world; "that good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths, that spring out of valleys and hill;" a land whose stones are iron, and out of "whose hills thou mayst dig brass." Would to God, sir, that some reasonable creature, if any such there be, who entertain such sentiments, could visit my district! Instead of "lean and hungry sterility and squalid wretchedness," which this democrat says "covers the face of the land," he would find a happy, independent, and intelligent people; he would pray Heaven to make the laboring classes in other parts of the world as free from want, as contented as our slaves. Instead of barren deserts, perplexed with thorn, he would see countless thousands of acres in a state of high successful cultivation. He would see fields of beautiful green, in spots which, a few years since, were untrodden save by the wild beasts of the forest, who roamed in undisputed sway. He could find cultivated fields on the borders of lakes, in my district, yielding as abundant crops as the choicest land on the borders of the mighty Father of rivers, and vieing in beauty with the most enchanting scenery on the Island of Calypso. And all this, too, was brought about by slave labor. Yes, sir, there he would see, in our negroes, the happiest population on the earth—well fed, well clothed, and well treated. "Content, and careless of to-morrow's fare," they perform their labor with cheerfulness—labor

"Made the pledge
Of cheerful days, and nights without a groan",

Instead of finding a country upon which the "anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven seem to rest," as this democrat says is the case where "slave institutions *have a residence;*" instead of seeing men who are cruel "murderers, robbers and pirates," (as abolitionists sometimes call slaveholders,) he would find (in the language of the sacred volume I just now quoted) "a land of wheat and barley, and vines and figtrees, and pomegranates; a land in which we eat bread without scarceness," inhabited by men remarkable for hospitality, plain, unassuming habits, and indomitable attachments to republican institutions.

But, sir, remember, I beseech you, this slander comes from a democrat, who is no abolitionist! Yes, sir, from one of the friends of those who go into a midnight caucus, and prepare Janus-faced resolutions for the protection of the South; this comes from a Van Buren protector of the South—a whole hog Van Buren democrat. A little more of this democratic letter.

[Here Mr. GALLUP, of New York, rose to a point of order, but the Speaker decided that Mr. STANLY was not out of order.]

Mr. STANLY continued. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I am inflicting pain upon any member of the party, but the gentleman from New York must bear it. Sir, he cannot save his friend from Ohio from having this shameful letter published to the world. I am rejoiced, sir, that the rules of order this time are construed as liberally for me as for the representative from Hamilton county, Ohio—rules, sir, which, like the inscriptions on the sabres of Vathek, hold another language to-day from that they yesterday held, and, like those sabres, can only be deciphered by one man—the usual occupant of that chair.

Another extract, sir from this letter:

"Cross the line that separates the free from the slave state or stand upon it and look across the former; you will see comparatively all life, all happiness, all prosperity, both public and private; but turn your eyes upon the latter and survey it: every thing material, (except a few of the wealthy proprietors,) bears the impress of poverty and dilapidation; all look as if pestilence and famine had been making their sad innovation."

Now, sir, all this is from one of your patent democrats, one of Levi Woodbury's "dear sirs," one of the select friends of Martin Van Buren, and one of the friends of the South! and no abolitionist! But, let me ask the gentleman how he can be other than an abolitionist with these sentiments? If he believes that "slavery is an evil that has, does now, and will in all time to come, while it exists, involve in it, as well in its present possession as in its future operations, crime, fraud, theft, robbery, murder, and death!" I ask him how, with a clear conscience, and as an honest man, who feels for what he calls "violated humanity," he can be other than an abolitionist? If, sir, he is "so deadly hostile to slavery," if he "abhors it as one of the greatest evils that exists on the face of the earth," if he thinks that the "anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven seem to rest" upon the slave states, if he believes that slavery has such "corrupting and corroding effects," if, sir, I ask, he is sincere in saying, "but the curse be on the head of those who sustain such an institution," how can he be other than an abolitionist? Is it because, as he says in the latter part of his letter, "the effects would be more fatal to the unhappy and unfortunate African than even slavery itself!" Or can it be that he wishes the "anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven, and the frowns and disapprobation of avenging justice," still to rest upon the southern country? Now, sir, this democrat is in daily social intercourse with the southern men who support Mr. Van Buren, and it is all right and proper; he goes, no doubt, into caucus with them, strongly advocates the sub-Treasury, and they are, or would be, the exclusive friends of the south; while I, sir, am accused of acting with abolitionists if I vote with any of them on a motion to adjourn!

The representative from Hamilton county, Ohio, said there were no abolitionists in the democratic family. Has he ever seen the letter of the democratic sub-Treasury candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, in which he says, "I deem slavery to be the greatest curse and the most portentous evil which a righteous God ever inflicted upon a nation?" and, like this good democrat, he is opposed to the admission of any new state whose Constitution tolerates slavery; for he says:

"In relation to the admission of new states with the power to hold slaves, I need do no more than to refer you to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power. That opposition, which required some firmness to persevere in, would doubtless have proved successful but for the extraordinary influence and extraordinary efforts of one man, (Henry Clay,) who was supposed by some to have resorted to extraordinary means to accomplish his purpose."

It is amusing to see how well these abolitionists agree with the gentleman from Ohio in abusing all slaveholders, and the distinguished statesman (H. Clay,) to whose extraordinary efforts, we are told, we are indebted for the admission of Missouri. The southern people, sir, will heed these things; they shall know how the abolition democrats, and the anti-abolition abhorrers of slaveholders, such as this democrat from Hamilton county, Ohio, abuse this great man. Sir, I have no compliments to bestow, no eulogium to pronounce upon his (H. Clay's) character. He needs none. The whole country appreciates his merits. I am not skilled "to paint the lily." I shall not attempt "to add another hue unto the rainbow." I will not enter into competition with the representative from Ohio, either in plastering the characters of those I admire with fulsome eulogy, or in vilifying those with whom I differ in opinion. Sir, he is a well-selected instrument to bespatter with praise Mr. Van Buren; his newly elected Senator, the pure patriot and good democrat, (Mr. Tappan,) Mr. Kendall, and his dear sir at the head of the Treasury Department, and to vilify the favorites of the south.

If I had time I could give him many instances of democratic abolitionists. Only one more now, sir: You know, sir—for there are many things you know, Mr. Speaker—that there was an election recently held in Massachusetts, in which a brother of Mr. Woodbury received the votes of the abolitionists; they refusing to vote for either of the other candidates. Now, sir, the Globe, (which never departs from the truth, you know, sir,) in the paper of Thursday night, December 27th, 1838, has the following article:

"ANOTHER ABOLITION MISREPRESENTATION.—In mentioning the result of the late election for Congress in Mr. Parmenter's district, where the choice was prevented by abolition votes, several of the Federal papers, and among them that model of candor, the Intelligencer, have remarked that a great part of the abolition votes were thrown for James T. Woodbury, a brother of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"We regard this transaction, upon the facts which have been communicated to us, as one of the most palpable illustrations of the intrigues and management between whiggery and abolitionism that we have heard of. While they unite in opposing the Administration on account of the unflinching support it accords to the rights of property guarantied by the Constitution of the United States, *they have sought out the name* of a person who is the brother to a member of the Administration well known throughout his whole political life to be *totally opposed* to *their disorganizing schemes* and *this brother*, a *clergyman*, settled in an obscure parish, and have cast enough of their votes for *him, undoubtedly against his consent*, for the double purpose of defeating an election, and, at the same time, affording some possible ground for suspicion and prejudice against the sincerity of the Administration! This scheme, in refinement, even exceeds the joint management of the abolition whigs in New York, and may afford a beneficial lesson to the public."

It is not often, sir, I see that paper, and the article might have passed without notice, but that I soon after saw the letter of Mr. Woodbury, the brother of the "My dear sir" of the representative from Hamilton county, Ohio. I want this editorial article and this letter to appear together in my speech.

Acton, Dec. 15, 1838.

"*Brother Phelps*: The resolutions of our late anti-slavery meeting at Concord, as they ultimately passed, pleased me, particularly those about questioning candidates. I could not well stay to meet you in committee on the same, as I desired and designed. On reflection, I see the propriety and the necessity of holding the candidate to his first answer. If that answer be doubtful or defective, I think it must be designedly so; for the interrogatories are few, and unambiguous, and simple.

"I believe '*We the People*' of the North are beginning to find out what *we* have to do with slavery, and, what is far better, are beginning faithfully and consistently to do it. I believe that this carrying our abolition to the ballot box may, with great propriety, be made a test question. What is the amount of all our talk, if we refuse efficiently to act for the slave? The Richmond Enquirer man just begins to tremble about abolition. What! go to the polls and vote for a man as Representative to the United States Congress who will not declare himself in favor of immediately abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and the United States Territories, and the internal, or, if you please, INTERNAL slave-trade? I could, with my present views, no more do it than I could be a slave-holder or a slave-dealer in the District of Columbia, or one of those slave ships that ply between Alexandria and New Orleans, for the one, *in effect*, enacts the laws under which the other carries on the bloody business. And any man, on slight reflection, must see this. I am confident that all true abolitionists will very soon come up to the mark on this point, and let all the world see our consistency.

"Yours in labor and sacrifice for the slave,
"JAMES T. WOODBURY."

I hope this will satisfy the gentleman that a democrat, a friend of this administration, may be an abolitionist.

But let us return to the letter.

Every thing the writer said in the last extract, *(except a few of the wealthy proprietors,)* "look as if pestilence and famine had been making their sad innovation." It is remarkable how fond all these followers of Mr. Van Buren are of railing against wealth. In this sentence we have a little of it. The gentleman's speech repeatedly referred to the "anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth." He railed against the "moneyed associations" of our country. The letter continues, sir—(and I hope you will remember that this coarse, horrible abuse is applied to North Carolina as one of the slave-holding states)—

"The anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven seem to rest upon every thing upon which you can cast your eyes. Every prospect seems to be withered and wilted by the frown and disapprobation of avenging justice and violated humanity. In short, almost every institution, every prosperity, public and private, seems to be sickening and dying from the corrupting and corroding effects of slavery. But the curse be on the head of those who sustain such an institution."

Now, sir, I ask you if you have ever heard or read from any avowed abolitionists more horrible, shameful, miserable, malicious slander upon slaveholders and the slave holding country than I have here read in this letter from this defender of the administration? Did the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) in all his intemperate, unjustifiable remarks about slavery, ever assert any thing half as abusive? Has the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. Slade,) who is regarded as the great leader of the abolitionists in this House, has he ever used expressions so unworthy a man of feeling, so unbecoming a representative on this floor? No, sir; no, sir; neither one of them, or any other abolitionist, has ever done the South greater injustice, has ever given expression to such detestable opinions. No abolitionist ever uttered sentiments of more venomous malignity. And yet sir, this man who says slavery "involves in it, as well in its present possession as in its future operations, crime, fraud, theft robbery, murder, and death!"—who says "but the *curse* be on the head of those who sustain such an institution"—this individual is—Who, sir? Who is he, Mr. Speaker? Why, sir, he is the representative from Hamilton county, Ohio! A locofoco democrat—the very personification of locofoco democracy—the "dear sir" of Amos Kendall and Levi Woodbury—the beloved defender of the measures of Martin Van Buren! And has he, sir, lost any of the love or confidence of the President or his friends since he wrote this letter? No sir; far from it. At the last session he published a speech, "by authority," which was never spoken; and now, sir, we find him addressing letters to the heads of the departments, asking information for the purpose of enabling him to make some reply in favor of "the administration and the democratic party!" He tells us in his speech to-day that he had "information furnished him," and he has shown us, by the letters he read, from whom the information came. Mr. Van Buren is a great friend of the South, but he loves those who abhor slavery, and the abhorrers love him. Does not this strengthen the already strong evidence before the world, that the President is but

"A hovering temporizer that
Can't sit with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both?"

Sir, the gentleman who deals so largely in *figures*, (and I again give him the credit of dealing in figures, and I believe he can take as many *strong pints* in a case as any democrat on this floor)—the gentleman surely never has been in a country where slavery was tolerated. Are there any evidences of the "anger of God, and the vengeance of Heaven" to be seen here, except what locofoco democracy has inflicted upon us? Did he see the evidences of the "blighting effects" of slavery in Kentucky? The Kentucky line is not far from his home. Where are you, representatives from old Kentuck? Ye who come from that state which has been proudly called "the land of the brave and the home of the free?" Is this a correct account of your homes? Does your fair land "bear the impress of poverty and dilapidation," and does it look "as if pestilence and famine had been making their sad innovation?" [Here several voices were heard, "No, no! false, false!" &c. &c.] Where is the representative from the district in Kentucky, near Hamilton county, Ohio? Does "lean, hungry sterility, squalid wretchedness, seem to cover" the face of your district? Is every prospect there withered and wilted by the frown and disapprobation of avenging justice and violated humanity? Are all your institutions sickening and dying from the corruping and corroding effects of slavery?

[Here Mr. Southgate, of Kentucky, said: It is a foul libel, a base slander, upon my constituents and upon my state.]

Mr. Stanly. Mr. Speaker, my blood runs cold when I read such expressions as these, and think of my home and my constituents. I sicken at reading such disgraceful slander upon men of all parties, upon Christians of all denominations, who are slaveholders. Nothing, sir, but the rules of the house restrain me from expressing, in language which my feelings would dictate, my abhorrence, detestation, and contempt of the author of such sentiments—of this "dear sir" of the party, of this Caliban pet of the Globe, who writes thus of slaveholders, and then votes with the South upon all the caucus resolutions except that which lays petitions on the table!

Would it be unkind, Mr. Speaker, to ask if the gentleman from Ohio attended the caucus? Would it be respectful, sir, to hint that these resolutions were so deliberately prepared, so carefully worded, as to allow the anti-abolition abhorrers of slavery to vote upon them, and yet be consistent? Could it have been, sir, that these resolutions were reconsidered and amended to please such democratic friends of the South as these anti-abolitionists? Verily, sir, I suspect as much.

Towards the conclusion of the letter the writer says, "he has not been able to concur in abolitionism;" he "fears the effects would be more fatal to the unhappy and unfortunate African than even slavery itself!" How kind, how full of philanthrophy, how full of feeling for the "*unhappy and unfortunate African!*" but for the whites not a word of pity!

Although not an abolitionist, how kindly he speaks of them:

"It would be arrogance in me, and show a great want of generosity and liberality, to hesitate for a moment to believe that, in the greater number of cases, the spirit of abolitionism flows from any other than the purest fountains of charity and humanity!"

Mr. Speaker, I have in my comments come to near the end of the letter. I hope I have not wearied the house, though, impelled by my feelings, and excited by frequent interruptions, I may have occupied more time than I am aware of. Before I turn away from this subject, let me read from the beginning of the letter the answers to the first and second queries:

"Question 1st. Do you believe that Congress should maintain, unabridged, the right of the people to petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia?"

[Here Mr. Duncan, who was standing in front of Mr. Stanly, answered "I do."]

There, sir, he comes out like a man, and answers that question here on this floor.

Well, sir, after speaking in favor of the right of petition, he says:

"So long as I have a seat in Congress, I will receive and present abolition and all other kinds of petitions, proper to be presented. I will also move their reference to the appropriate committees, and do whatever else may be proper to be done, to bring the subject matter before the body in which I may have a seat, for its regular action. This far I would consider it my unavoidable duty; but as I am not interrogated as to the balance of my duty, it is not expected that I should answer."

A little of non-committal in this avoiding to answer when not interrogated. But then comes the second question; and I want my democratic colleagues to hear this answer, and I call attention to the coincidence of opinion between the gentleman from Ohio and abolitionists on this points:

"Question 2d. Are you opposed to the admission of any new State into the Federal Union whose Constitution tolerates slavery?"

[Mr. STANLY read this question, and Mr. DUNCAN was standing near him, and answered "I am."]

There, sir, said Mr. Stanly, the gentleman has answered the question himself, here on this floor; there is no Van Burenism in that answer; this is the first symptom of what he calls whigery that I have seen in him, though I do not believe he has a whig spot even on the heel; he gives a plain, direct answer, "I am."

Mr. Speaker, here we have from a democrat, a supporter, friend, and champion of this Administration, the confession that he is opposed to the admission of Florida into this Union. Here, sir, we have the authorship of this letter admitted, and the queries responded to in our presence. Let none of my colleagues hereafter say this letter is a forgery; let them see, now, in his true character, their democratic friend of southern institutions, who voted so well with them on the resolutions of the 12th December!

Mr. Speaker, if any one of my colleagues should feel alarmed, either individually or for his constituents, on account of abolition; if he thinks he cannot act with the Whigs, because some of them are abolitionists, let me ask him if he will join that party in which this letter-writer is a great warrior? If, sir, he flies from the cold, icy embrace of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Slade,) let me beseech him to avoid the arms of the democratic representative from Hamilton county, Ohio! Sir, I could not predict the consequences of such an embrace. He would be most horribly "absorbed." For my own part, I had rather

——"live in cold obstruction and to rot:
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice;
To be imprisoned in the viewless winds,
And blown with restless violence round about
The pendent world:"

Yes, sir, all this, rather than be the victim of such absorption!

It may be a matter of taste, and it may be bad taste, but I had rather pass a night in Falstaff's buck basket, rammed in with socks, foul stockings, and greasy napkins, "afflicted by the rankest compound of villanous smell that ever offended nostril," than to undergo such a locofoco embrace!

Mr. Speaker, I have finished with the letter; I quit, I turn away from its disgusting details, with pleasure.

[Here Mr. Duncan said, Read the whole of the letter.]

Mr. Stanly said there is too much of it, I can't stand it.

[Let me read it, said Mr. Duncan.]

Mr. S. Mr. Speaker, I wish he had an opportunity of reading the letter to the House; I should like to see the southern democrats listening to him! If it is in order, I would make a motion that he be allowed to go to the Speaker's chair, and read, expound, and explain—I should like to see the exhibition! Sir, I have not the physical strength to read and comment on the whole of that letter at this time; I have not strength of lungs sufficient to answer all the remarks of that good democrat. Sir, a great part of his speech was about matters I did not understand; he had much about "yelping and howl, howl, howling." If I should enter into competition with him in bellowing and howling, I should be forced to bring a buffaloe bull or a prairie wolf in the House, and get their assistance. I hope he may have an opportunity yet of reading this letter on the floor. I intend to send some copies of the gentleman's speech and of his letter into my district. Mr. Speaker, if you will allow me, I will send some into yours. I should like the good democrats there to know the opinions of a friend of the south—a democratic friend of the south—upon slavery.

Sir, I have said there was much of the gentleman's speech that I could not answer. I would not, sir, if I could. He told us a little of masons and anti-masons, of banks, of abolitionists and anti-abolitionists; he gave us, in a smaller compass, the contents of the official newspaper for weeks past, dressed up with statements from the departments, ready furnished by "those who assisted him." Sir, I ask the gentleman to tell us who those were "who assisted him." Were they his patrons, the editors of the Globe? Were they his "dear sirs" at the Treasury or the Post Office department? I call on him to come out and tell us who made him the advocate to make speeches to support this tottering Administration.

Sir, there were other things mentioned by the gentleman, the bearing of which I could not exactly see. He gave us the genealogy of mules. [Mr. D. said in his speech the mule is "a mongrel beast, half ass, half horse!] He, with many other hard names I could not catch, told us something of one Cresers and one Hercules; he did not say whether they were whigs, democrats, or mules; he did not tell us in what part of Hamilton county, Ohio, they resided. About all these things I have nothing to say. About the mules—Hercules—sweeping some stable, the name of which I never heard before, with a "hickory broom"—about all these the gentleman's information and knowledge surpass mine.

The gentleman spoke, sir, of "opening tombs," and digging, hyena-like, into the grave, and "disrobing the dead," in exposing defaulters! What else, sir, could we expect of one who could write this letter? How much in character for one who has written such a letter of the institutions of your state and of mine! Mr. Speaker, I have finished with the abolition part of the democrat's speech. This opportunity has afforded me much pleasure. I have been preparing a letter from my constituents, to unmask the paltry, pettifogging attempts to impose upon them the belief that Mr. Van Buren's friends are friends to slaveholders. I have not had time to finish that letter, having been too much occupied by other business. Sir, I have panted anxiously for an opportunity of saying on this floor, face to face, in presence of the would-be exclusive friends of the south, in presence of the southern caucus democrats with northern feelings, what I have said and shall say to my constituents. I greatly rejoice that an opportunity has been afforded me of holding up in its true light to the country the character of the Van Buren democratic friendship for the south.

Mr. Speaker, if the House will pardon me, I wish to say a little upon a subject we hear much of, but see little practised—economy. The Representative from Hamilton county, Ohio, had a little "howling" upon this subject. I am glad to see, sir, that the Administration begin to think of this; the party fear the attention of the people is awakened. Well may they fear it, sir. Well may they furnish statements to their champion to excuse their enormous increase of public expenditures—increase from thirteen to thirty-nine millions a year while they have been preaching reform and retrenchment. I cannot, sir, at this time, go into an examination of this subject. I have no "dear sirs" at the Departments or elsewhere to assist me with tables and statements, ready furnished for publication. The gentleman has the advantage of most of us. But, sir, let me call his attention, and that of the good democrats who with him preach economy, to a few examples. Let me ask him, sir, if he knows that the chair in which you now sit, and which you *fill*, sir, with so much dignity, cost one hundred and sixty-five dollars? Now, sir, when you are electioneering, and abusing the silk-stocking gentlemen, you do not tell your constituents that you sometimes sit for nearly half a day in such a luxurious seat, and listen to speeches from one who thinks the curse of God rests upon your country. No, sir, I believe, if your good democrats knew it, you would lose at least—a dozen votes.

Do you know, sir, that the ornaments over the Speaker's chair cost near two thousand dollars? Now, sir, here is a silk-velvet chair, surrounded by ornaments of "bullion fringe, silk worsted, and Indian satin damask"—silk tassels, thirty-five dollars a pair, and all by democratic orders! There is nothing equal to it, sir, except the rooms of Eastern monarchs, or the fashionable parlors of pet sub-treasurers!

Then, sir, go to the Senate—the democratic Senate—and look at the Vice President! Look at the distinguished man from the Great Crossings! There he sits, sir, as happy as Governor Sancho, with a canopy over his head, and a golden eagle, who seems to be endeavoring to wing his flight out of such company. This eagle and canopy, I learn, sir, cost more than two thousand dollars! Poor bird! fluttering like a chicken in apprehension of a hot gridiron! These tawdry ornaments are revolting, are disgusting. I might say, sir, to plain American taste. It is to be regretted, however, sir, that they did not bring their damask covering a little lower down, so as to screen the occupant of that chair entirely from observation. There seems to have been a desire, in the arrangement, to keep him back a little—to put him out of the way.

I could but make another melancholy observation, Mr. Speaker, as my eyes rested on this flaring exhibition of locofoco taste. The picture of the Father of his country—of Washington—is removed from the place now occupied by the iron bars which hold the gilded bird; is taken away from its former position and placed back in the gallery, among the people, out of sight, sir, as his precepts are, of the majority of that body. Before, one who visited the Senate was involuntarily forced to say, "look on that picture and on this." Well might the friends of the present occupant of that seat shrink from such a comparison!

But, Mr. Speaker, I fervently hope and believe that the time is fast coming when the character of that great man (Washington) will be dear to the Representatives of the people, as it has been, and still is, to the people themselves. Then, sir, locofocoism will disappear, and our republican institutions will be renovated; then, sir, and not till then, will our Government be honestly administered.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the House for its kind indulgence: I did not intend to have trespassed half so long. But for frequent interruptions I should have been less excited, and therefore would have said less.

I promised the gentleman from Pennsylvania to move the Previous Question. I do this, therefore, sir, because I made the promise. I do it with great reluctance, and shall vote against it myself. If the gentleman will permit it, I will most cheerfully withdraw it. [Mr. Petrikin would not consent.] I regret sir, to deprive the Representative from Ohio of an opportunity of replying. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the courtesy extended to me, and move the Previous Question.

SPEECH OF MR. PRENTISS,
On the appointment of the Swartwout Committee.

House of Representatives, January 15.

Mr. PRENTISS rose to render the tribute of his profound respect to the honorable gentleman from New York (Mr Hoffman) for his reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Maryland. (Mr Thomas.) He had not been present when the speech of the latter gentleman had been delivered, and could not, therefore, know whether the avowal had then been made which had been pressed upon him by the gentleman behind him from Kentucky, (Mr. Menefee,) but, at all events, it was made now, that the Administration ought of right to have a majority on the committee of inquiry to be appointed for the examination of their own faults. And the gentleman, he supposed, considered himself as paying a compliment to the Speaker of this House by taking it for granted that, if the committee should be appointed by him, he, as the tool of the Administration, the official organ of the majority in this House, would appoint upon it a majority of staunch Administration men.

Mr. Thomas here interposed, and disavowed having ever said that the Speaker was a tool of the Administration, or the organ of a majority.

Mr. Prentiss said it might be true that the gentleman had not used those words; but Mr. P., by putting this and that together, inferred that such was his meaning. The gentleman wished the Speaker to appoint; and, as a reason, he took the ground that the Administration ought to have a majority on the committee. What was the inference? Why, that the Speaker would, of course, appoint such a majority. And why was this a thing of course? The only reason could be, that the Speaker was the tool of the Administration. Whatever, however, might have been the gentleman's meaning, Mr. P. said that, from his own experience, he never would vote for a having a committee appointed by that Speaker, (pointing to the Chair;) for before God, he did honestly believe that, if the committee were apointed by him, it would be a party committee—an escape committee—a cloud under which the Administration might escape its pursuers. What was a committee to be appointed for? The gentleman said it was to find the lost money, or find out where it had gone. Why, that we all knew already. Part of it had gone into John Bull's pocket, for a splendid entertainment at Liverpool, of which, no doubt, some good and staunch friends of the Administration had partaken with much glee. Mr. P. did not want to hunt Mr. Swartwout or the money. Nor he was not for dissecting a dead subject; he was for getting at a living one. He was for binding down the Administration—this live Administration—to the anatomical table, and probing and examining it to see whether the malady was in the Executive head, or in some of the Locofoco toes, or in the ample womb of the honorable Secretary; and after they had fully dissected it, and laid bare all the muscles and the viscera, he would have the bones well scraped and hung up for an anatomy. This was what he wanted a committee to do, and not to go hunting after the lost million.

The gentleman said the Administration ought to have a majority on the committee, because he did admit that the Administration was *prima facie*, accountable, having had the appointing power.

Mr. Thomas here interposed. He had admitted, generally, that, in all cases of

public misconduct, the country looked to the Administration, and they were in that sense, held responsible. But he had also said that the Administration had exculpated itself by showing that others had as entire confidence in this man as they had.

Mr. Prentiss resumed. That was the very point to be decided; that was the thing he wanted to get at: whether the Administration were exculpated or no; and that was to be done by appointing a fair and impartial committee. If the Administration were *prima facie* accountable, the Administration were *prima facie* criminal; and the proposition that therefore they ought to have the majority in such a committee was the most monstrous, the most absurd and preposterous proposition that ever was put forward. There was a mocking devil in it that leered insultingly at the House. What! When a committee is appointed to look into the misdoings of the Administration, the Administration was entitled, of course, to have a majority on the committee? Who ever heard of such an idea? What would the honorable gentleman from Maryland think if, when a thief were charged with a theft, and a committee were proposed to examine the circumstances, the thief should turn round and say: "I ought to have a majority on the committee, because I am *prima facie* charged with the loss of the money, and am the party most interested!' Mr. P. held that the very reverse was true; that was the very reason he ought not to have the majority. On the whole, he thought there was but little to be hoped from the appointment of any committee; above all, a committee appointed by an Administration Speaker. Such a committee never would convict the Administration, under any circumstances. You might as well pour water upon the great Desert, and hope ever to find it again, as bring the clearest and the strongest evidence before such a committee. Like Penelope, they would unravel more in one night than all that the House and the witnesses could resolve and testify in a whole day, or in many days. And the accusers of the Administration might wait for years in vain, like the suiters in Ithaca. Mr. P. said he was glad to see the gentleman from Maryland come forward the champion of Mr. Woodbury. There was at least something bold and manly in this. He liked to see it; and he had no doubt the chivalrous Marylander would rather take a rough blow from a battle-axe, in open fight, than be silently passed over without notice or regard. The gentleman from Maryland, however, was the only one who had dared to rise in so desperate a cause. Yet he should not strictly say the only one. No. So hard was the Administration pushed, that they were compelled to resort to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Cushman,) who had, on this occasion, thrown away the stone and the sling of the Previous Question, hitherto his only weapon, and his sole dependence, and put on the armour of Saul. But the cumbrous armor seemed not to fit his slender limbs. With pious care he had taken the Secretary on his shoulders, as erst the pious Æneas did, in his arms, "the old Anchises bear," and had essayed to carry him off safely out of that Troy into which the Greeks were bursting with fire and sword. It was certainly a pious and a praiseworthy effort. How far it had succeeded was another matter.

That there had been corruption, gross and foul, from head to foot, in this Government, the blotches and sores which were daily breaking out too plainly evinced; they were but the outward and visible signs of a secret disease that pervaded its blood, and was working in its very core. When the gentleman from Maryland expressed such exceeding delight and admiration at the concluding remarks of Mr. P.'s friend from New York, (Mr. Hoffman,) he seemed to think that the investigation was directed wholly and exclusively against Swartwout; and hence he gave him such warm recommendations for his generosity of feeling, and the magnanimity with which he had extended a shield over his fallen friend. But it was not Swartwout's case alone, or chiefly, that was to be reached by the committee. Mr. P. tho' he had spoken, a former occasion, to expose the cases of some of the many defaulters under this Administration, had no animosity against them personally. No: he was after higher game. And he congratulated the gentleman from Maryland and his associates, that if the investigation was honestly prosecuted, they would have an illustrious opportunity of displaying not only their zeal and devotion, but still more their skill and address in defending their masters. The Administration said they were ready to submit to investigation, *provided* the committee should be appointed "in the usual mode." He again professed he had no confidence in any committee so to be appointed; none: none! none whatever. The gentleman from Maryland might believe that they would pursue an honest, straightforward course, but Mr. P. laid no such flattering unction to his soul. The members admitted their responsibility, and promised to examine into their own sins! a pious promise! But they said, if we allow the committee to be appointed by ballot, perchance they may be all Whigs. Well, supposing such a calamity should happen; he would tell them that if their administration was such as they insisted it was, they had nothing to fear. What did not exist could not be discovered. Let the Secretary behave like a man. Let him come boldly forward, and, covered with the shield of conscious rectitude, demand a scrutiny. But instead of bearing any thing in this tone, the house were occupied like a set of pettifogging lawyers, debating whether the criminal should be proceeded against by information or indictment. They were listening to proposition after proposition from the other side, and every one a Trojan horse. The committee, like all other select committees, should be constituted of members, or at least of a majority, favorable to the objects for which it was raised; this was the sound and just and wise parliamentary rule. Now, the object here was to probe this sore. If the patient winced, instead of giving the matter up, he would bind him to his chair, and push the probe deeper. He would go on to search every nerve and fibre, and like a severe but faithful surgeon, never desist till he knew fully the nature and extent of the evil. The gentleman said the investigation involved the character of the Administration, and therefore the Administration ought to have it under their own control; he said, on the contrary, that therefore the opposition ought to have it in their hands. It belonged to them. But if there was no corruption, what harm could come of it? It was to be a mere developement of facts: and the administration would have a full opportunity to defend itself.

Why this insidious proposition to appoint the committee *viva voce*? If it meant any thing, it was insulting to a certain portion of the House, who, it would seem, were not to be trusted: if it meant nothing, why adopt it? The gentleman said, "they cared little how the committee was appointed"—not they. Another said, "he was indifferent about it, he only feared delay." How zealous! Well, if it was a matter of indifference, why not agree to an appointment by ballot, as the rules required? They feared a consumption of time. Indeed: they were not wont to be economical on that head. Why did they lay so much stress on a *viva voce* election? There could be but one reason: the Administration wished to influence the election. For this it was that they would walk over an ancient rule of the House, founded on the soundest common sense. How often had the proposal been tried to change the rule so as to declare that all elections in the House, of every kind, should be *viva voce*? And for what? To fit this very case. The party could not avoid a show of some willingness to investigation: but they heartily dread it: and the thing was to get round it; to do the thing in show and not in reality. Were they afraid the House would vote honestly if suffered to vote "in the dark," as they called it, that is, without party inspection? Must the voter have a party leader to slap him on the shoulder, or to point a finger? "'Twas strange! 'twas wondrous strange!" Ay, and he would complete the saying of Desdemona: "'twas pitiful! 'twas wondrous pitiful!"

HILLSBOOUGH.

Thursday, February 14.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, January 31, a bill granting to the Georgia, Alabama and Florida Rail Road Company, 500,000 acres of the public land at the government price, passed its third reading by a vote of 24 to 10.

The committee on the judiciary reported unfavorably upon the bill proposed by Mr. Crittenden upon the subject of the interference of executive officers in the elections of the people. The report was read, and 10,000 extra copies ordered to be printed. Mr. Crittenden expressed a wish that the subject might be considered at an early day, and moved that it be made the special order for this day week, which was agreed to.

February 1. The bill to allow a drawback on imported hemp, when manufactured into cordage and exported, was taken up, and after debate was passed—ayes 36, noes 9.

February 4. Mr. Strange presented to the Senate, joint resolutions from the Legislature of North Carolina, asking for an increased coinage of small change, which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

February 5. The bill introduced from the committee on military affairs, for the armed occupation of Florida, was taken up in the Senate. The bill proposed the introduction into that territory of 10,000 male adults. The objects of the bill were explained at length by Mr. Benton; he was followed by Mr. Preston in opposition to the principles of the bill, and by Mr. Linn in its favor.

February 6. The bill for the armed occupation of Florida was indefinitely postponed; subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and the bill laid on the table.

February 7. Mr. Clay of Ky. presented a memorial from the citizens of the district of Columbia, asking that there may be no interference on the part of Congress with the domestic relations of slavery in the district. On presenting this memorial, Mr. Clay took occasion to present his views at length on the subject, which he did in a speech represented to be one of the most eloquent ever delivered in the capitol. We intend publishing the whole of it in our next.

In the House of Representatives, very little business of general interest has been transacted. Some progress has been made in the appropriation bills.

On the 7th, Mr. Johnson of Md. from the committee of twenty-six on the public land, made a report, recommending it as inexpedient to take any farther steps on the subject, and asking to be discharged from its consideration. Mr. Robertson, one of the committee, expressed his dissent from the report, and moved to recommit with instructions to report an amendment providing for semi-annual dividends of the nett proceeds of the public lands among all the states, in the ratio of their federal numbers. Mr. Robertson addressed the house at length in support of his proposition.

On the 8th, the subject again coming up as the unfinished business, Mr. Robertson resumed his remarks on the general policy in relation to the public domain, and kept the floor until the expiration of the hour, when the house went into the consideration of the order of the day.

A new Experiment.—The Hon. Thomas H. Benton having failed in his scheme for providing a "constitutional currency" for the whole Union, an attempt is "being made" to introduce it upon a smaller scale in his own state. A bill is before the Legislature of Missouri to "regulate the currency," which provides, after the 1st day of July next, to prohibit the circulation of all notes of a less denomination than ten dollars; and after the 1st day of March 1840, of all notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars. The bill also forbids any person to "pass or offer to pass, or receive or offer to receive," after the first day of March next, any bank notes payable after date, commonly called post notes; or the notes of any non specie-paying bank; or any note "purporting to be issued by the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States." Any person violating these provisions of the act, renders himself liable for the contents of the note, and is farther subject to indictment and fine. No agency or branch of any bank of another state or territory, or of the District of Columbia, shall be established or continue after the 1st of March next; nor shall any broker or exchange dealer carry on his business after the said 1st day of March, without having first obtained a license and paid a tax of 1000 dollars. Any agent or broker, or exchange dealer, for violating any provision of this act, shall be indicted and fined not less than ten thousand dollars. The President, Directors and Cashier of any incorporated body, are liable as in cases of violations by private individuals. Every person who shall, after the 1st day of March, violate the provisions of this act, shall forever after be ineligible to any public office in the state.

The Senate of New York (the Loco Focos having a majority of 4) have refused to go into an election for United States Senator, as required to do by law. In this way they hope to defeat the re-election of Mr. Tallmadge, whose present term of service will expire on the 4th of March.

The Mobile branch of the State Bank of Alabama, it is said, has suspended specie payments.

Dreadful Earthquake.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 4th gives particulars of a terrible earthquake which occurred in the island of Martinique on the 11th ult. The vessel bringing intelligence of the disaster left the day after its occurrence, so that the whole extent of the damage was not known. The devastation, however, was immense. Accounts were coming in describing the destruction of buildings, the laying waste of plantations, and the swallowing up and burial of many families. In Port Royal scarce a building is left standing; the whole city was overwhelmed. Four hundred persons, it was supposed, were buried under the ruins. In the town of St. Pierre the shock was not so severe; but several houses were thrown down, and many others were shattered and in a tottering condition. The commotion lasted about five minutes.

Operations in Florida.—We learn from St. Augustine, that an officer of the army from Fort Butler, arrived there on the 23d ult. who states that a detachment of three companies of dragoons, under Capt. Lloyd J. Beall, left Fort Butler on a scout of seven days, and returned on the 21st, having captured sixteen Indians—two men, two boys, and twelve women and children!

A fire occurred in Charlotte on the 5th inst. which destroyed three or four buildings, among which were the dwelling house of Mr. Charles Overman, and an unoccupied house belonging to Mr. George Cross. Loss estimated at about 3000 dollars. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Senatorial branch of the Louisiana legislature, by a vote of 9 to 5, has passed a resolution declaring that "a National Bank properly constituted, (due regard being had to the rights of the states,) cannot fail to be an important auxiliary in carrying into effect the power of Congress, to create and regulate a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate, and to facilitate the fiscal operations of the general government.

Free Banking in Ohio.—Mr. Green, a Whig member of the Senate, from Pickaway, and Mr. Winship, an Administration member of the House, from the same county, have introduced in their several branches *projets* for the establishment of Free Banking in Ohio.

A bill has passed the Senate of New York, for the incorporation of the "American Atlantic Steam Navigation Company," with a capital of not less than $500,000 nor more than $2,000,000.

Methodists.—The whole number of members in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States is 720.625. Total increase last year, from Dec. 1837 to Dec. 1838, is 59,572.

It is said that the individual lately killed in Louisville in the bloody fray in that city under the assumed name of Gates, was Richard P. Robinson, the murderer of Helen Jewett.

The Legislature of Illinois has decided to remove the state government from Vandalia to Springfield.

A company for the erection of a bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, have petitioned to be incorporated by the Missouri Legislature. The capital is to be 1,000,000 dollars, and the bridge will have thirty stone piers.

Mr. Clay's friends, in all parts of the country, are coming out warmly and decidedly in his favor, as the Whig candidate for president. We think, now, that it is more than probable if a National Convention should be held, that he will be the nominee of the Convention. No man deserves more from his county—no man would better discharge his high duties—if he were elected President. Whatever may be his faults or errors, he is a noble, generous American Statesman, full of the love of his country, and destitute of mean and narrow prejudices and views.

[*Alex. Gaz.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

RUFFIN, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of May *v.* Gentry, from Surry, affirming the judgment below.

Also in M'Glinsey & Wolfe *v.* Fleming, from Burke, reversing the judgment below.

Also in Doe ex dem. Hampton et al. *v.* Cowles, from Surry, affirming the judgment below.

Also in Sharp *v* Farmer, from Edgecombe, judgment affirmed.

Also in Hubbard *v.* Winborne, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below.

Also in Den ex dem. Candler *v.* Lunsford, from Buncombe, directing a new trial.

Also in Popleston *v* Skinner, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below.

DANIEL, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of State *v* Faucette, from Caswell, reversing the judgment below.

Also in State *v* Hemphill et al. from Burke, directing a new trial.

Also in State *v* Goings, from Cumberland, directing judgment to be rendered against the prisoner.

Also in Den ex dem. Lunsford *v* Alexander, from Buncombe, affirming the judgment below.

Also in Blackwell *v* Lane, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below.

GASTON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Dodson *v* Mock, from Stokes, ordering a venire de novo.

Also in Peoples *v* Folger, from Guilford, ordering a new trial.

Also in Parrot *v* Hartsfield, from Lenoir, affirming the judgment below.

Also in Dobbs *v* Gulledge, from Anson, judgment below reversed, and judgment arrested.

Also in Islay *v* Stewart, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below.

Also in Carr *v* Carr, from Greene, awarding a new trial.

Also in Allen *v* Pase, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below.

Raleigh Register.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The resolutions on the subject of the Public Lands, as finally adopted by the House of Delegates on Wednesday last, are in the following words:

1. *Resolved*, That the public lands held by the United States, belong in common to all the states, and that each and all are entitled to participate in the benefits derivable therefrom. (Passed unanimously.)

2. *Resolved*, That it is amongst the solemn duties devolved upon the Congress of the United States, "faithfully and bona fide" to dispose of the public lands in such manner as will equally ensure to the benefit of all the states who may now be, or shall hereafter become, members of this confederacy—and that this General Assembly deprecates the adoption of such measures by Congress as shall have a contrary tendency. (Passed unanimously.)

3. *Resolved*, That whilst this General Assembly views with becoming pride the rapid growth of the new states, and would do nothing to check their advance in wealth and power, it nevertheless cannot fail to perceive, in the bill for graduating the price of the public lands, and some of the other propositions now pending before Congress, the germ of measures calculated to unsettle the conditions on which the public lands were acquired by the United States, and greatly to impair the equality of benefits arising from the same, in which Virginia, in common with all the states, is justly entitled to participate. (Ayes 114, noes 13.)

4. *Resolved*, That the lands which were ceded by the several states to the United States were ceded in trust for the common benefit of all the states; and this General Assembly doth earnestly urge upon Congress the speedy adoption of some equitable plan for the distribution of the nett proceeds of the sales thereof among the states. (Ayes 77, noes 49.)

5. *Resolved*, That the lands acquired by the United States by purchase, are held in trust, for the common benefit of all the states; and this General Assembly doth declare the opinion, that the most just and equitable plan for disposing of the nett proceeds of the sales thereof, is by distributing the same in just proportions among all the states. (Ayes 76, noes 52.)

6. *Resolved*, That the principles of justice and equality require that the government of the United States should account with such of the states as have received no appropriation from the public lands, or of money arising from the sales thereof, in such manner as will place said states on an equal footing in this respect with the states that have received appropriations. (Ayes 72, noes 49.)

7. *Resolved, nevertheless*, That, by the foregoing resolutions, urging the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, this General Assembly doth not mean, in any event, to infringe or disturb the act of Congress, passed the 2d of March, 1833, for the settlement of the Tariff, commonly called the Compromise Act; but, on the contrary, it hereby declares and resolves, that the said Compromise Act should be held sacred and inviolate. (Ayes 83, noes 35.)

8. *Resolved*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth transmit the foregoing Report and Resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state, with a request that the same be laid before the two Houses of Congress.

9. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of said Preamble and Resolutions to the Executive of each state in this Union, with a request to submit the same to their respective Legislatures.

N. Carolina Conference.

The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its annual session at Salisbury on Wednesday the 30th ult. and adjourned on the Tuesday following. Bishop Andrew of Georgia, presided. About sixty clergymen were in attendance.

The next annual conference is to be held at Newbern on the 29th of January next.

The ministerial appointments made by the conference for the ensuing year, are as follows:

RALEIGH DISTRICT.
H. G. LEIGH, *P. E.*

Raleigh—William Johnson.
Raleigh Circuit—James E Joiner
Tar River—P. Anderson, J. T Brame
Warren—William W. Koan
Granville—Joseph Goodman
Person—W. E. Fell
Hillsborough—Addison Lea
Hillsborough Circuit—R. C. Maynard
Robert O. Burton, agent R. M. College.

NEWBERN DISTRICT.
JAMES JAMEISON, *P. E.*

Newbern—to be supplied
Snow Hill—William Anderson
Duplin—C. Featherston
Sampson—W. J. M'Masters
Topsail—William H. Barnes
Stantonsburg—Asa H. Tucker
Newport and Trent—John A. Miller
Straights—W. S Colston
Beaufort—John E Edwards

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.
ROBERT J. CARSON, *P. E.*

Washington—James D. Lumsden
Roanoke—H Speck, J. T. Wyche
Tarborough—H. Alspaugh
Plymouth—W. M. Jordan
Mattamuskeet—J. W Jackson
Bath—Henry Grey
Neuse—G Royster
Portsmouth and Ocracoke—W. W. Turner

DANVILLE DISTRICT.
PETER DOUB, *P. E.*

Danville—to be supplied
Halifax—W. Carter
Franklin—W. Wash
Alleghany Mission—J. T. St. Clair
Pittsylvania—D. Culbreth
Rockingham—J Brown
Caswell—John Hank

SALISBURY DISTRICT.
JAMES REID, *P. E.*

Patrick—D. B Nicholson
Stokes—H. H. Tippet
Surry—Miles Foy
Wilkes—Thomas Jones
Iredell—John Tillet
Mocksville—T. M Sharp
Salisbury—Thomas S. Campbell
Davidson—Joshua Bethell
Rowan—John W. Lewis

GREENSBOROUGH DISTRICT.
MOSES BROCK, *P. E.*

Greensborough—W. Closs
Guilford—A. Norman, T. Barnum
Randolph—T. R. Brame
Chatham—W. W. Albea
Haw River—J. B. Alford
Pittsborough—S. D Bumpass
Buckhorn—Thomas Garard
Orange—R. P. Bibb

S. S. Bryant, agent Greensborough Female Collegiate Institute.

Jos. H. Davis and G. W. Langhorne, transferred to Virginia Conference.

J. B Corn, transferred to Holstein Conference

At a meeting of the Methodist Missionary Society, Rev. Mr. Brock presiding, between seven and eight hundred dollars was collected.

The papers announce the death of Field Marshal Prince Wrede, of Bavaria, distinguished in the Napoleon wars. He was in the 72d year of his age.

The Dutchess of Wirtemburgh, (Princess Mary of France,) instead of being dead was getting better.

Lord Durham's Plan for Canada.

A letter from Quebec is published in the Courier of the 24th, professing to give an outline of what Lord Durham intends to propose in Parliament, respecting the Canadas. Its principal features are,

To abolish the name of Canada, and divide the two provinces into four, with the names of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto—these, with the provinces of New Brunswick, &c, to bear the general name of British North America.

This British N. A. to have a secretary and office for itself in London, and be governed by viceroy.

Each province to have its own Legislature, and the whole country to be divided into municipalities, the people thereof electing their own officers.

The clergy reserves, Jesuits' estates, and all funds for education, to be thrown into one general fund, and distributed among the school districts.

Each province to send one or more members to the British Parliament.

Great arrangements to be made for internal improvement and for steam navigation with England.

It is stated in the Boston papers, that the ship Borneo of Salem, recently arrived there, brought the cook home in irons, and that he has been delivered to the custody of the United States Marshall. He is charged with having conspired with the Malays to capture the ship, in the same why that the cook of the Eclipse did. But by an early discovery, the plan was frustrated. About fourteen hundred dollars, it is said, were stolen from the Borneo, before the discovery was made.

Too Proud to Beg.—A family of father, mother and three children, came recently to settle at Rheims. In a few days the neighbours saw no more of them. By and by the cries of children caused an examination to be made, and the whole were found in an extreme state of starvation. The parents had unavailingly endeavored to procure work, and were too proud to beg.

The Express Mail is called at New Orleans, the "*slow go-motive.*"

Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. d. h. m.
14 Thursday,	6 39	5 21	Last 6 1 25 after
15 Friday,	6 38	5 22	New 13 10 14 after
16 Saturday,	6 36	5 24	First 20 2 36 after
17 Sunday,	6 35	5 25	Full 28 8 19 morn.
18 Monday,	6 34	5 26	
19 Tuesday,	6 33	5 27	
20 Wednesday	6 32	5 28	

HILLSBOROUGH
Female Academy.

THE undersigned Trustees of the Hillsborough Female Academy, have the pleasure to announce to Parents and Guardians, that the exercises of this institution commenced on the 24th January, for the present session, under the charge of its efficient and accomplished principal, Miss Maria L. Spear. The services of this lady for several years past, have been such as to meet the highest expectations of the Trustees, and to deserve for this Academy as great a portion of public patronage as has been extended to any similar institution in the state.

Miss Spear has associated with herself in the task of instruction, her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, whose talents and skill in the departments of Music, Drawing and Painting have been fully tested and are of the highest order.

A gentleman who is a native of France and every way qualified, will give lessons in the French Language to such as may desire it.

The Trustees can with confidence recommend this Seminary to all who wish their daughters and wards to become scholars, and to have their morals anxiously guarded and their manners properly formed; the personal accomplishments and moral culture of the students being no less objects of attention on the part of the Teachers, than their improvement in Literature.

The studies of each class are as follows, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Dictation and Composition, constitute the studies of the first and second classes; the same branches of learning, with the exception of the five last named, form the studies of the third class, and the fourth class, which is the lowest in the school, study Spelling, Reading, Writing, and the Tables in Arithmetic, as the progress of the scholar justifies.

TERMS OF TUITION.

First Class,	$12 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 00
Music, on the Piano or Guitar,	$25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
French,	15 00
Working on Canvass,	5 00
Working on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
WILLIAM CAIN,
CAD. JONES, Sen'r.,
P. H. MANGUM,
HUGH WADDELL,
NATHAN HOOKER,
STEPHEN MOORE,
TRUSTEES.

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert four weeks.

February 13. 37—

Strays.

TAKEN up by John C. Douglas, living on the Oxford Road, about seven miles from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 9th inst. one SOW and five SHOATS, marked as follows, viz. one spotted Sow, with a slit in each ear, one Shoat marked with a crop and under bit in the right ear and over bit in the left, and four Shoats unmarked—valued at eight dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

February 13. 37—3w

If we always endeavored to see the good instead of the bad qualities of others, we should ourselves be much happier. A great deal of our unhappiness arises from our evil thoughts towards our neighbors.

Endeavor to be first in thy calling, whatever it be; neither let any one go before thee in well doing; nevertheless do not envy the merits of another, but improve thine own talent.

Take this maxim for an undoubted truth, that no young man can possibly improve in any company for which he has not respect enough to be under some degree of restraint.

Every man should carefully examine the character of his dislikes towards certain individuals, and see if he be not thinking wrong instead of their acting wrong.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the estate of WILLIAM STRAYHORN, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement, as no longer indulgence need be expected.

WM. DUSKIN, *Ex'r.*

February 6 — 56—3wp

Mantua Making.

THE subscriber having located herself in Hillsborough, respectfully informs the ladies of this place and its vicinity, that she is prepared to execute any kind of work in her line in the latest and most fashionable style. Her residence is at the Union Hotel

ANN JOHNSON.

February 6 — 56—

To Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers until the third Saturday in February next, for building a Meeting House, thirty six feet by twenty-six, fourteen feet pitch, ceiled round and over head with ten fifteen light windows, pulpit and suitable seats. The commissioners will attend at William Lipscomb's on the said third Saturday in February for the purpose of maturing the contract.

WM. LIPSCOMB,
JOHN A. M'MANNEN,
THOS. W. HOLDEN,
} *Commissioners*

January 30 — 55

Education.

THE subscriber has procured the service of the Rev. J. W. YORK, in his school, located five miles east of Hillsborough, in a private, healthy section of country.

The following branches will be taught: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and Book Keeping.

Board and Tuition will not exceed thirty six dollars per session of five months. School will commence on the 15th instant; Students can enter at any time during the session.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 12. — 43

BETHMONT

Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions; the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs. Morrow has given in the managent of her school, and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22 — 51

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of LATIMER & MEBANE or to JAMES MEBANE Jr. are requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate settlement; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

January 23. — 54—

Stray.

TAKEN up by John Eulass, senr. and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 8th instant, a BAY FILLY, a little white on the end of the nose, two years old, a little over four feet high, runty made, crooked behind, and trots when moved out of a walk; appraised at twelve dollars

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

January 9. — 52—3w

Town Ordinance.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, held on the 5th instant, the following ordinance was passed, and an order made that the same be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks:

Be it ordained, That if any person be found cock fighting within the limits of the corporation of Hillsborough, he shall be fined, for every such offence, not exceeding ten dollars, and be committed to jail until such fine and costs are paid, and if the person so offending be a slave, he shall receive on his bare back a punishment not exceeding twenty lashes.

This ordinance to take effect from and after the first day of February, 1839.

By order of the Board,

E. A. HEARTT, *Town Clerk.*

January 9 — 52—3w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, a bound boy by the name of HIRAM PARKS. He is about nineteen years old, moderately well grown, spare built, and pale countenance. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me; but no thanks will be tendered, nor expenses paid. All persons are hereby forewarned harboring or employing him, as the law will be enforced to its fullest extent on such as may

W. BRANNOCK.

January 30. — 55—

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

CHINA, Glass & Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, Water Street,

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entirely new Stock of Goods in the above line, expressly adapted to the Southern trade. Every description of Rich CHINA in setts, and CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of Common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States.

Liberal credit will be given when required. Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. The patronage of his old friends, and the Mercantile Community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, is requested.

New York, January 8. — 54—

House and Lot

For Sale---in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purposes of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Philips of this place or to the subscriber

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

ecember 4. — 48—

Christian Protestant,

AND

Advocate of Union.

The above title indicates the design of a periodical newspaper, which will be published, weekly, at Hillsborough, so soon as the smiles of Providence, and the prospect of adequate encouragement, will justify the undertaking. A journal of this description has long been a desideratum in the church, especially that portion of it styled, after their only acknowledged leader, Christians. For while the various sects and parties in our land have each its appropriate organ to advocate distinctive tenets, this small community have none; no press to vindicate their principles or plead their cause; in other words, to exhibit the Bible as the only standard around which the *whole* church can rally, and Christ as the only head to which *all* christians can hold.

Sectarianism, like the beast in the Apocalypse, whose number is six hundred three score and six, every where rears its heads. In churches, it seeks to monopolize that, which flesh and blood should not, and cannot, inherit. In pulpits, where Christ alone should be lifted up, and the gospel, that bringeth peace and good will, proclaimed, it gives indications of its carnal nature: "for whereas there are envyings and strifes among you, are ye not carnal?" It is this beast, that often in cassock or cowl, perhaps in long robes, nay, as D. D. it is to be feared, teaches men Divinity. It substitutes human systems, confessions and creeds, as standards, in place of the Bible. It makes the word of God of none effect by traditions. It teaches, for doctrines, the commandments of men. It every where causes the carnal nature, or beast, which had received a wound, by the sword of the spirit convicting it of sin, to live in the hearts of those who profess to have been converted to Christ. It fashions a religion, accommodated to the carnal nature of its votaries. It consults prejudice; and manufactures systems suited to different tastes. It adds the sanctions of God's word to doctrines not derived from it; to wisdom not from above. It makes an image to the beast that has its dwelling in the heart. It causes isms and dogmas, and other works of men's hands, or heads, to be idolized, to the neglect of the Bible, and the God of the Bible. It makes converts to a man, and a sort of Divinity of his shade; its number, is the number of a man. Every where it causes each sect to assume a name and mark which are sectarian: sectarian rather than Christian features. Every where it betrays an affinity with the same beast, on which rides the *mother of Harlots, full of names.* Party names and names of men, are chosen, in preference to that into which we were baptised; to which every knee should bow; and which is the only name given under heaven, by which we can be saved. The name by which primitive saints were called, as if by Divine appointment, has been rendered unfashionable and almost obsolete, that the builders of some modern Babel might make themselves a name: and the confusion of tongues which we witness, proves that men have sought to reach Heaven by a tower of their own construction, and that an unholy union has been signally punished by unholy divisions, animosities, and strifes.

The state of the Corinthians, who acted as if Christ were divided, or Paul had been crucified for them, or they had been baptised in the name of Paul, is the state of the church now; the only difference is, that the name of Luther, Calvin, or some other man, is substituted in the place of Paul, or Apollos, Cephas or Christ. Is this spirit which was so obnoxious to rebuke in that day, less so in the present age? Does not the apostle's stern language rather apply with tenfold more force now than then? The cry "Lo here is Christ, or Lo there," which has deluded so many, is, in substance, still heard in our ears. Schismatics, and leaders of parties and sects, have not yet done with the old strain, "The temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord, are we." But notwithstanding all this, the church of God still stands upon the foundation of the Apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone. Therefore it is, that we would seek, and strive for the old paths, and lisp (if we can do no more,) the superior claims of the gospel and cross. Therefore it is, that we would remind those who profess to have received a commission from the Lord himself, of the terms of that commission and the injunction which it contains, "Teach them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you," and ask them if they comply? whether they teach men to observe all things, or merely disjointed parts, parts which "God joined together, but which man has put asunder." We would expose the usurpations of spiritual despotism, and in imitation, and almost in the strain of our fathers; declare our independence. We would sound the watchword, Union is strength. Pointing to the national banner under which American freemen have rallied, and bled and conquered, we would adopt our national motto, "United we stand; divided we fall." We think it time that our Lord's own warning should be proclaimed: "A Kingdom divided against itself cannot stand." That an apostle should be heard, If ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another. We would call upon the peace-makers to rise up and entitle themselves to the blessing and appellation of children of God, by co-operating together, to promote union, under one common Lord. We would call upon the church by that one standard of faith, which we all acknowledge, by that one baptism, which confers upon us one common name, that one God and Father, who is above all and through all, and in us all, to keep the purity of the spirit in the bond of peace.

The Christian Protestant and Advocate of Union, is designed to be a vehicle of general intelligence, and useful information, and instruction; such as patrons of various classes, in various stations and relations, may seem to require. Also as an organ of the Christian Church, to expose the evils of sectarianism, with their causes, and discuss the remedy: To exhibit the Bible, as the Christian's proper standard, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; and creeds and confessions, church rituals and formularies, as, in their very nature, alterable, and *binding* no further than they are scriptural; useful, it is true, as directories and helps, but no better than idols, when they usurp the place of the only genuine standard, the only true guide. Through this medium, we shall endeavour to urge the motives to union, so far as it is practicable, and concert of action, in carrying on the great work, which our Saviour commenced and enjoined upon all his followers.

We expect also, to plead the cause of suffering humanity, and, (in behalf of the rising generation,) to exhibit in its various aspects and bearings, the important subject of education, physical, intellectual and moral; give what impulse we may, to benevolent efforts, and philanthropic enterprise: and lastly, contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints.

The paper will be issued weekly on a large sheet.

Terms, three dollars per annum, payable on delivery. Ten per cent. to agents.

Hillsborough, February, 1839.

N. Carolina Journal.

IN consequence of the determination of the Editor to leave Fayetteville, the Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal will let the same on reasonable terms to a practical Printer of Republican principles, who is qualified to conduct it. None need apply but such as can produce satisfactory testimonials of good character. Any person desirous of applying for the same, can obtain the necessary information by addressing a letter, post paid, to "*The Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal,*" Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6 — 49—

PROSPECTUS OF THE

American Museum.

THE *American Museum of Literature and the Arts* will combine the solidity of a Review with the lighter miscellany of a Magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works a short notices of literary productions by the Editors, it will embrace Essays, Tales, Histories, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews as have by their talents shed lustre upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 200 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. As the Museum is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be $1 50. Persons desirous of acting as agents will apply post paid. Terms 5 dollars per annum, payable on delivery of the first numbers five copies 20 dollars.

NATHANIC. BROOKS,
J. E. SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors, Baltimore.

Editors favorable to the cause of literature, and desirous of an exchange, will please copy the above.

January — 51—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. — 08—

ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad, his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17. — 41—tf

To all whom it may concern.

BE it known that I, Joseph Blanks, of the county of Orange, in the state of North Carolina, did heretofore make to Samuel Blanks, of the state of Mississippi, a power of attorney, to attend to certain business in said state in my name:

Now for certain reasons, I have, and by these presents I do revoke and annul and declare to be revoked and annulled, the said power of attorney, given by me to said Samuel Blanks. Witness my hand and seal, at Orange, North Carolina, this 25th day of January, 1839.

JOSEPH BLANKS. [SEAL.]

January 25. — 54—3wp

Notice.

ST. ASAPH'S DISTRICT.

APPLICATION will be made to our next County Court, on the fourth Monday in February next, to remove, regulate and establish, at convenient distances from each other, two places for holding elections in said district, to elect members to Congress and the General Assembly. At present we have but one, and in all our sister districts in the county they have two, and in some three places for seperate elections.

A FRIEND TO EQUAL RIGHTS

January 9. — 52—6w

Cheapest Family Newspaper in Philadelphia, or the United States.

NEW CLAIMS FOR THE NEW YEAR!

Great inducements for Clubbing, and liberal Premiums to Agents.

ALEXANDER'S

WEEKLY MESSENGER

IS published every Wednesday, on Extra Imperial sized paper of the Largest Class, and of a Beautiful Texture, at Two Dollars per Annum, *or Ten Subscriptions for Ten Dollars.* Its contents embraces every variety of subjects, and affords the earliest and most authentic articles of news, with regular supplies of original and selected matter, calculated to render it extensively sought for and invariably interesting. Within the short space of eighteen months its circulation has extended to over 30 000 *Subscribers!* And it still goes on to increase rapidly with Farmers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artizans, Agriculturists, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Men of Leisure, in every district of the United States among whom its character is fully appreciated. It is decidedly and emphatically the Cheapest Family Newspaper in the World!! Affording to Clubs of Ten the means of receiving every week throughout the year a valuable compendium of Literature and Useful Intelligence for the small sum of One Dollar! The Biographies of Distinguished American Statesmen and Patriots, which have given so much satisfaction to the readers of the Messenger, will be continued, together with Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, the most piquant and entertaining Selections from the British Periodicals. Translations from the Works of the Leading Writers of Romance and Poetry on the continent of Europe, and notices of the popular American and Foreign Literature of the day- and every effort used to maintain the present flattering popularity for which the paper is so widely celebrated.

A Ten Dollar Bill, in advance, will pay for Ten Copies of the Messenger for one year!

A Five Dollar bill will pay for four copies for one year!

Two Dollars, in advance, is the price of an individual subscription for one year!

One Dollar will pay for a single subscription or six months only!

A Liberal Offer!

☞ Postmasters, or other Gentlemen, acting as Agents, by forwarding a current Twenty Dollar note, (free of postage,) will be furnished for one year with Ten Copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and Ten Copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, edited by Ward Cheney and Brothers, the enterprising Silk Culturists of Burlington, N. J., and a Premium Copy of Alexander's large and splendid quarto edition of the Holy Bible, with Apocrypha, Psalms, Concordance, Index, &c. complete—beautifully bound and lettered, and printed on fine white paper- containing upwards of eleven hundred pages accompanied with an appropriate engraved Frontispiece and a Family Record for Births, Marriages, and Deaths. ☞ Retail Booksellers price of the Bible, Fifteen Dollars!!

☞ ANOTHER!! ☜

☞ For Forty dollars in current Bank bills sent to the publisher free of postage, he will forward Forty copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, for one year, and will also furnish the Agent procuring the same, the Premium copy of the Holy Bible, complete, as stated above.

☞ ANOTHER!!! ☜

☞ For a Ten Dollar current bill, sent free of postage, the publisher will furnish five copies of the Messenger, and five copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, and a Premium copy of the Popular Magazine, or One Thousand Night's Entertainments, in five volumes, each containing 432 pages and embellished with spirited wood engravings, handsomely bound.

☞ The SILK GROWER AND FARMER'S MANUAL, is published monthly by C. Alexander, at one dollar per annum, and affords all necessary information for the Culture of the Silk Worm, and the Growing of the Morus Multicaulis—it is the only periodical exclusively devoted to this subject which is printed in this country.

☞ At the expiration of the term subscribed for, and paid by clubs, *the paper is invariably discontinued* unless the advance money is forwarded previous to that time and the subscription renewed. All letters must be *post paid*, or they will not be taken out of the Post office—address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

☞ Editorial brethren who favor us with as many insertions of this advertisement as will amount to fifteen dollars, will be furnished with a Premium Copy of the Holy Bible, complete, and handsomely bound, as payment, and also a regular exchange with the Messenger.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Hillsborough Recorder,

ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause: and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of country, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

He would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own, and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

Wheat and Flour.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a full supply of Family Flour by the barrel or load. The highest price given for Wheat, at his mill

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 12. — 53—

Notice.

THE business of the Shoe Shop under the management of Mr. D. H. Cates having been discontinued, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call on the subscriber and settle without delay.

STEPHEN MOORE.

January 3 — 51—4w

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CANDIES,

Raisins,	Currants,
Oranges,	Almonds,
Lemons,	Walnuts,
Apples,	Brazil Nuts,
Figs,	Filberts,
Prunes,	Cheese,

and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6 — 48—

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8 — 18—

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12. — 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12 — 21—

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15 — 32—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. AVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough

April 5 — 65—

WILLIAM W. CRAIG'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. — 35—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring the continuance until ordered to be discontinued—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent. higher. A reduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.